

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

TECHNOLOGY PROPERTIES LIMITED
LLC, et al.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY,

Defendant.

Case No. [14-cv-03643-CW](#) (DMR)

**NOTICE OF REFERENCE AND
ORDER RE: DISCOVERY
PROCEDURES**

Re: Dkt. No. 110

TO ALL PARTIES AND COUNSEL OF RECORD:

The above matter has been referred to Magistrate Judge Donna M. Ryu for resolution of all discovery matters, including Plaintiffs' ex parte discovery letter in which Plaintiffs move for a protective order regarding the third-party deposition of SanDisk Corporation. [Docket Nos. 110, 111.] Plaintiffs' motion is denied without prejudice. Plaintiffs, Hewlett-Packard Company ("HP"), and SanDisk Corporation are ordered to comply with the procedures in this order regarding resolution of discovery disputes. If any disputes remain after meeting and conferring, Plaintiffs, HP and SanDisk Corporation shall submit one joint letter by no later than **October 16, 2015**. HP shall indicate the following in its portion of any joint letter: Plaintiffs represent that on October 1, 2015, HP produced to Plaintiffs almost 900 pages of documents that HP received from SanDisk Corporation. HP must indicate the date it received the documents from SanDisk Corporation that it then produced to Plaintiffs on October 1, 2015.

Parties shall comply with the procedures in this order, the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and the Northern District of California's Local Rules, General Orders, and Standing Orders. Local rules, general orders, standing orders, and instructions for using the Court's Electronic Case Filing system are available at <http://www.cand.uscourts.gov>. Failure to comply may result in sanctions.

RESOLUTION OF DISCOVERY DISPUTES

In order to respond to discovery disputes in a flexible, cost-effective and efficient manner, the court uses the following procedure. The parties shall not file formal discovery motions. Instead, as required by the federal and local rules, the parties shall first meet and confer to try to resolve their disagreements. The meet and confer session must be **in person or by telephone**, and may not be conducted by letter, e-mail, or fax. If disagreements remain, the parties shall file a joint letter **no later than five business days** after the meet and confer session, unless otherwise directed by the court. **Lead trial counsel for both parties must sign the letter**, which shall include an attestation that the parties met and conferred in person or by telephone regarding all issues prior to filing the letter. **The letter must also include a paragraph listing relevant case management deadlines**, including (1) the fact and expert discovery cut-off dates; (2) the last day to hear or file dispositive motions; (3) claim construction or class certification briefing deadlines and hearing dates; and (4) pretrial conference and trial dates. Going issue-by-issue, the joint letter shall describe each unresolved issue, summarize each party's position with appropriate legal authority, and provide each party's final proposed compromise before moving to the next issue. The joint letter shall not exceed **eight** pages (12-point font or greater; margins no less than one inch) without leave of court. **Parties are expected to plan for and cooperate in preparing the joint letter so that each side has adequate time to address the arguments.** In the rare instance that a joint letter is not possible, each side may submit a letter not to exceed **three** pages, which shall include an explanation of why a joint letter was not possible. The parties shall submit one exhibit that sets forth each disputed discovery request in full, followed immediately by the objections and/or responses thereto. No other information shall be included in the exhibit. No other exhibits shall be submitted without prior court approval. The court will review the submission(s) and determine whether formal briefing or proceedings are necessary. **Discovery letter briefs must be e-filed under the Civil Events category of Motions and Related Filings > Motions - General > "Discovery Letter Brief".**

The court has found that it is often efficient and beneficial for counsel to appear in person at discovery hearings. This provides the opportunity to engage counsel, where appropriate, in

1 resolving aspects of the discovery dispute while remaining available to rule on disputes that
 2 counsel are not able to resolve themselves. **For this reason, the court expects counsel to appear**
 3 **in person.** Permission to attend by telephone may be granted upon written request made at least
 4 one week in advance of the hearing if the court determines that good cause exists to excuse
 5 personal attendance, and that personal attendance is not needed in order to have an effective
 6 discovery hearing. The facts establishing good cause must be set forth in the request.
 7 In emergencies during discovery events (such as depositions), any party may, after exhausting
 8 good faith attempts to resolve disputed issues, seek judicial intervention pursuant to Civil L.R. 37-
 9 1(b) by contacting the court through the courtroom deputy. If the court is unavailable, the
 10 discovery event shall proceed with objections noted for the record.

11 **CHAMBERS COPIES AND PROPOSED ORDERS**

12 Pursuant to Civil L.R. 5-1(e)(7) and 5-2(b), parties must lodge an extra paper copy of
 13 certain filings and mark it as a copy for “Chambers.” All chambers copies should be three-hole
 14 punched, and must include tabs between exhibits.

15 Any stipulation or proposed order submitted by an e-filing party shall be submitted by
 16 email to dmrpo@cand.uscourts.gov as a word processing attachment on the same day the
 17 document is e-filed. This address should only be used for this stated purpose unless otherwise
 18 directed by the court.

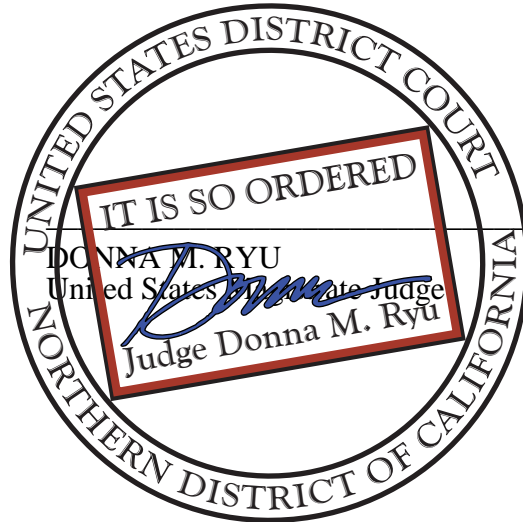
19 **PRIVILEGE LOGS**

20 If a party withholds responsive information by claiming that it is privileged or otherwise
 21 protected from discovery, that party shall **promptly** provide a privilege log that is sufficiently
 22 detailed for the opposing party to assess whether the assertion of privilege is justified. Unless the
 23 parties agree to alternative logging methods, the log should include: (a) the title and description of
 24 the document, including number of pages or Bates-number range; (b) the subject matter addressed
 25 in the document; (c) the identity and position of its author(s); (d) the identity and position of all
 26 addressees and recipients; (e) the date the document was prepared and, if different, the date(s) on
 27 which it was sent to or shared with persons other than its author(s); and (f) the specific basis for
 28 the claim that the document is privileged or protected. Communications involving trial counsel

that post-date the filing of the complaint need not be placed on a privilege log. Failure to promptly furnish a privilege log may be deemed a waiver of the privilege or protection.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: October 7, 2015



United States District Court
Northern District of California